

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 11th September, 1879.

POLITICAL.

THE *Oudh Akhbar* of the 11th September expresses regret at the destruction of the Kabul embassy by the mutineers, and remarks that, if the rumour as to the Amir Yakub Khan himself being besieged and General Daud Shah and several other of the Amir's officers being killed and wounded by the mutineers is true, there is no reason to suspect any treachery on his part, and only three or four regiments of troops will be sufficient to quell the rebellion. We hope that General Roberts will reach Kabul in a week or two and inflict severe punishment upon the rebels. If the Heratis had shown signs of insubordination in demanding the arrears of pay, the Amir committed a great mistake when he admitted them into the Bala-Hisar. The writer then praises the Residency guard for their bravery.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 8th September says:—Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries hate the natives. All the noble efforts of the Government to promote friendly inter-

Circulation,
200 copies.

The conduct of the Anglo-Indian newspapers towards the native chiefs.

course between the Europeans and the natives are defeated by the misconduct of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, but it is surprising that it does not chastise them. It has gagged the vernacular press, whose conduct was really not so bad as that of the Anglo-Indian press, and appointed a Press Commissioner and several reporters, who always lie in wait to seize and kill the native papers, but it has done nothing to check the license of the Anglo-Indian press. The native chiefs are an eyesore to our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, and the latter would have long annexed the States of the former, if they could. They are much satisfied when they hear that a respectable native has been insulted, or a native chief dethroned. If a native chief commits a small offence, they make a mountain of a molehill, and raise a loud clamour against him. They are never tired of abusing the natives. The Government silently sees all this, and does not take them to task. Nothing could be more painful than the present state of things. The Anglo-Indian newspapers have already injured several chiefs, and are sure to injure the remaining ones, sooner or later, if the Government will not immediately impose restrictions upon their liberty. The native chiefs are really very unfortunate. Even a common Anglo-Indian newspaper does not hesitate to abuse them. It calls one a tyrant, charges another with disloyalty, condemns the administration of another, and urges the annexation of his territories, and so forth. Alas, the change of time! The brave and powerful chiefs, whom the whole world once feared, have now to bear silently the abuses of these vile Anglo-Indian newspapers. It will be remembered that, when during his late visit to Calcutta the Mahārāja Sindhia failed to pay a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Anglo-Indian newspapers abused him to their heart's content, and even doubted his loyalty. But he was very fortunate that the English newspapers espoused his cause and saved him. It is to be regretted that our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have now begun to attack

the Mahārāja of Kashmir. When their writings against him grieve us to the heart, how great must be his grief! We can think of no ruler who will not sympathize with his subjects in time of distress, but our Anglo-Indian contemporaries say that the Mahārāja of Kashmir, far from rendering relief to his subjects, places them in boats and drowns them in the lake. The Mahārāja has appointed one Mr. Johnson the Governor of Ladak. An Anglo-Indian contemporary remarks that Mr. Johnson is the only officer in Kashmir who takes an interest in improving the state of the country, and that all other officers look to their own interests and are greedy and dishonest. Probably the secret object of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries in condemning the officers of native chiefs is that the chiefs should dismiss their native officers and appoint Europeans in their places, so that the loss which the latter will suffer by the admission of natives into the civil service may be made good in this way. We are afraid that the evil writings of the Anglo-Indian Press may cause disaffection in the mind of the Mahārāja of Kashmir towards the Government. If the Government wishes that the native chiefs, upon whom it bestows great titles every year, should remain loyal, and that a friendly feeling should grow between the rulers and the ruled, it should prohibit the Anglo-Indian newspapers from abusing the people and the chiefs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 5th September states that

The new rules about the admission of natives into the civil service. Lord Lytton has done many important acts during his tenure of office, and that many difficult problems, which have long been under the consideration of the Government, and which none of his predecessors, with all their wisdom and intelligence, could solve, are now being gradually solved by his Lordship. All his energies are directed to promote the welfare of the natives. He sent several despatches to the Secretary of State on the question of the

Circulation,
408 copies.

admission of natives into the civil service, and fortunately—his efforts have proved successful. The rules which he framed on the subject have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, for which the nobility and gentry of each province should express their gratitude to him. One-sixth of the recruits appointed every year will be natives. Some persons consider this proportion as very small, but it is really not so. If admissions are made at this rate, we will find some native civilians in every branch of the administration after twenty-five years. Moreover, if the native civilians give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, the proportion will be afterwards increased. The native civilians will get two-thirds the pay of the Europeans. The difference of pay is justifiable on the ground that the Europeans are foreigners, and that, consequently, their expenses are greater than those of the natives. Some of our contemporaries object to the nomination system on the ground that only those men who have private interest with the local Governments will be nominated, and recommend the selection of candidates by a competitive examination. But we prefer the nomination system on the present occasion. Under it the claims of no deserving man will be overlooked. Moreover, the local Governments will be able to recommend able uncovenanted officers for admission into the civil service.

Circulation,
297 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 9th September states that the new civil service rules are undoubtedly very just and liberal, for which the natives should be very thankful to Lord Lytton. Indeed, we cannot think of a better scheme for the admission of natives into the covenanted civil service. The chief excellence of the new rules consists in the fact that they recognize no distinction between the European and native civilians in the matter of their eligibility to offices, which was the great defect in the scheme of Lord William Bentinck, upon which the Acts of 1832 and 1833, about the admission of natives

into the public service, were based. But it is to be deeply regretted that few Musalmans will be able to enter the civil service under these rules. The candidates for admission into the civil service under the new rules must not be above 25 years of age, and must be thoroughly acquainted with English; but there is not a single Musalman youth of good family who possesses the essential qualifications. This is the fault of Musalmans who, through prejudice, do not give an English education to their sons, and of the bigoted Maulvis who declare it to be unlawful to learn English. The rules also provide that the Government may admit any man, who is already in Government employ, into the civil service, even if he is more than 25 years old, provided he is qualified in other respects. But to our knowledge, there is no Musalman officer in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces, Central India, Bombay, and Madras, who possesses the requisite qualifications. In Bengal there are undoubtedly three officers, *viz.*, Maulvi Sayyid Amir Ali, the Magistrate of Calcutta, Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan, and the Hon'ble Sayyid Amir Husain Khan Bahadur. The first gentleman already holds a comparatively high office and has no need of being admitted into the covenanted civil service. Of the other two, if they are admitted into the civil service, the former will have to be appointed a District Magistrate, and the latter a first class Joint Magistrate. But the object of the Government is to admit recruits as Assistant Magistrates, and even in Bengal there is not, to our knowledge, any subordinate Musalman officer who could be appointed an Assistant Magistrate. Hence it is evident that there is not a single Musalman in the whole of India who could be admitted into the civil service, and that they are doomed to remain poor, ignorant, contemptible, and mean.* The writer then asks the Musalmans to support the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college at Aligarh, which has been established for the education of their sons.

* In the original it is *jati-khara*, which literally means one usually beaten with shoes or slippers; hence, mean or abject.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Arya-Mitr* of the 5th September, in regard to the new rules about the admission of natives into the civil service, remarks that some Hindi and Bengali newspapers condemn the distinction made between European and Native civilians in respect to pay, on the ground that when they will have to do the same work there should be no difference of pay. But in our opinion the objection of our contemporaries is entirely unfounded. The Europeans are foreigners in this country, and therefore their expenses are necessarily greater than those of the natives. Moreover, they have sometimes to go on leave to England and sometimes to send their children, which puts them to great expense. Under these circumstances the difference of pay fixed between Natives and Europeans is quite unobjectionable. But it is to be regretted that the pay of the Native civilians has not been definitely fixed. The rules simply provide that their pay may not exceed two-thirds that of the Europeans. This shows that they may get even less than two-thirds the pay of the Europeans. The scale of pay for Native civilians should be definitely fixed. The rule regarding the selection of candidates is very objectionable, and if it is not changed, great evil will accrue from it. If the selection is made by nomination, the sons of rich persons, who have acquired a little knowledge of English, will be alone selected. It is well known that the sons of rich natives are generally not well educated, and keep company with low persons. They will not be able to do satisfactorily the work which may be entrusted to them. The selection should be made by competition instead of nomination, and an examination should be held at Calcutta or at the capital of each province for the selection of the candidates. We are very thankful to Lord Lytton that he has given effect to the scheme of the admission of natives into the higher grades of the public service, which was under the consideration of the Government for many years, but none of his predecessors could have had the courage to publish such rules in

opposition to the wishes of the civilians. Among the events of the administration of Lord Lytton the new civil service rules may be considered to have compensated in some measure for the Trades License Act, the new Arms Act, and the Press Act.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 7th September bestows high encomiums upon Lord Lytton, and remarks that his Lordship has done many things which are calculated to improve the condition of the natives and to raise their dignity. The writer then refers to some of the chief events of his administration. His famous minute in the Fuller case revived the drooping spirits of the natives. He furthered the cause of the education of the Musalmans by personally laying the foundation-stone of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college, Aligarh. He has appointed Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan, who is the pride of the Musalman community, a Member of his Council, and has bestowed the office of District Judge upon Mr. Mahmúd. He has won the good-will of the whole native community by appointing a commission in the Farukhabad case. He has lately recorded a resolution to put a stop to the unjust dismissal of their subordinates by officers. He has stopped the further progress of the Russians, who had hostile designs against India, by the late Afghan war. He has now published the new civil service rules, which leaves nothing more to be desired, and for which the natives should be very thankful to him.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 7th September states that Mr. Jones, the Commissioner of Berar, has introduced many reforms in Berar since his appointment to his present office, one of which is, that he fixed an examination for the junior officers some years ago. Hitherto the junior officers, such as tahsildars, the head-clerks of district courts, &c., did not evince any great anxiety to pass the examination, probably because no

Circulation,
250 copies.

preference was shown to those officers who had passed the examination over those who had not passed it, in the matter of promotion. It is rumoured that the Commissioner has lately issued a strict order to the effect that all those tahsildars and head-clerks of district courts who have not passed the prescribed examination should pass it this year, and that no man who has not passed it will be eligible for any of the above offices for the future. This order will press very severely upon the junior officers. They will hardly be able to pass the examination this year, because not even a full year's notice has been given to them, and specially because all revenue officers, the higher and the lower, are very hard worked. Under these circumstances, it would be better if the Commissioner issued an order to the effect that those officers who have passed the examination will be considered to have preferential claims for promotion, instead of requiring all officers to pass the examination in one year. Moreover, the writer proposes that all men employed in the revenue department, whose pay is Rs. 20 and above, and all university men, should be allowed to compete for the examination.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Berar Mitra* of the 2nd September (received on the 5th idem) complains of the increase of professional beggars, and urges that, in order to check their increase, either a license tax should be levied upon them, or they should be prohibited from extorting alms from the people by threat or abuse.

Circulation,
155 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 1st September (received on the 6th idem) states that the question as to what is the best way of improving the condition of the natives has long engaged the attention of the public, and that different schemes have been proposed by different persons for the purpose, such as follows:—the encouragement of trade and commerce; the improvement of agriculture; the destruction of caste distinctions; the spread of education; the admission of natives into the higher

grades of the public service ; the establishment of a parliament in India, &c. Some men are of opinion that an improvement of the condition of the natives is impossible until the rule of India is transferred from the hands of the British into those of a more generous nation ; and some persons think that the establishment of the national rule is essential for the welfare of the country. Hence it is obvious that different persons hold different opinions on the subject, but it is difficult to realize what scheme will really accomplish the object in view. All wise and thoughtful persons should devote their attention to the subject.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 8th September states that court-fee stamps are often removed from old records by muharrirs at courts, and urges that, in order to put a stop to this [kind of embezzlement, the use of stamped papers should be revived.

Circulation,
475 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper states that the new recruits who were admitted into regiments of cavalry just before the Afghan war are now being dismissed. Each of them had to pay Rs. 100 to Government as the price of his dress and the harness of his horse at the time of his admission. The dress and the harness are now declared unfit for further use, and the Government, far from giving the men any bonus, has not even returned them the price of their dress and harness. The writer urges that the Government should return them the price, and also give a suitable bonus or reward, as was done at the end of the mutiny and on the termination of the Abyssinian war.

The same paper, in regard to the question of the retrenchment of public expenditure, remarks that the Government of India has hitherto conducted the administration of the country in utter disregard of the principles of economy, and the result is that, although the Government has had to wage no great wars, the

The recruits dismissed from regiments of cavalry.

The retrenchment of public expenditure.

public debts have vastly increased. There is great room for retrenchment in some departments. Embezzlement prevails to such a large extent in the commissariat department, that some persons might think it simply impossible that it could be carried on without the knowledge of the higher officers of the department. It appears from the communications received from our correspondents that the men employed in the commissariat department, who are, as it were, the sons of the goddess of riches, earned a great deal of money in the late Afghan war. The same state of things exists in the Public Works Department. A building which should not cost more than twenty-five thousand rupees is constructed by that department at four times that cost. Medicines are very extravagantly spent at public dispensaries and hospitals. The canal officers are very corrupt, and will supply any quantity of water and grass to a cultivator on receiving a bribe. If a check were exercised over the expenditure in the above departments, a large saving would be effected.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
650 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 5th September writing from Wazirabad says that cholera is raging fearfully at that place.

The prevalence of cholera at Wazirabad. We are very thankful to the district officers for the different measures they have adopted to check the disease, but one of the measures seems to us to be very objectionable. It is well known that natives do not like to place themselves under the treatment of doctors, but the district officers have ordered that as soon as a man is attacked by cholera, the native doctor should remove him to the hospital and banish all his relatives from the town for a few days. If he dies, the latter are not allowed to take the dead body and burn it. This order has been obviously given to check the spread of the disease in the town; but in our opinion it is calculated to produce a contrary effect, because when a man is attacked by cholera, the fear of his removal to the hospital and of the

banishment of his relatives must terrify them, and it would not be surprising if any of them should fall sick under such circumstances.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 6th September, in its local news column, complains that conservancy carts filled with nightsoil stand in the streets at Lahore throughout the day, and are thus a great public nuisance. The municipal committee should see to this.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The Tundla correspondent of the same paper states that Mr. Fox, the station-master of Tundla, has killed his punkha-coolie.

A punkha-coolie killed
by the station-master of
Tundla.

The Rawal Pindi correspondent of the same paper complains that the scarcity of fuel at Rawal Pindi still continues, because the forest authorities have not yet given permission to the public for the removal of wood from the forest. The people have begun to use their bed-frames as fuel. The dead body of a Brahman lay for two days for want of wood, and each of his neighbours had to contribute one or two pieces of wood to burn him. When the people complained to the Deputy Commissioner of the scarcity of wood he sent for the Conservator of Forests, but the latter excused himself from coming on account of illness.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 6th September states that the rules and orders of Government are not strictly observed by the officers. An order was issued by Government in 1878, to the effect that no relative of a man who is employed in any public office should be employed in the same office. One Ram Sarup, a boy fourteen or fifteen years old, has been appointed a muharrir on Rs. 15 a month in the Judge's office, Allahabad. He is the son of Gobind Pershad, who is the Sharistadar of the same office. According to Government notification No. 1494A., dated 16th July, 1877, no man who has not passed

Nepotism in public offices.

the Entrance Examination can get a post of even Rs. 10 a month. The appointment of Ram Sarup is also opposed to the provisions of this notification. The younger brother of the *Sharistadar* is a muharrir in the Small Cause Court, Allahabad. The prevalence of this kind of nepotism in public offices is a great discouragement to educated natives.

A local correspondent of the same paper complains of the misbehaviour of the head-clerk of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad, towards his subordinates and vakils.

The same paper publishes an article in a facetious style in which the writer states that an officer (probably the munsif of Allahabad is meant) whose pay is Rs. 400 was accustomed to carry on the trade of money-lender through his wife, and has therefore been transferred to Benares. The writer also ridicules him for his adopting English customs and manners.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1879. 5th & 8th Sept.	7th & 10th Sept. respectively.	650 copies.
2	<i>Afzal-ul-Akhdar</i> ...	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	" 1st & 8th	" 5th & 11th respectively.	...
3	<i>Agra Akhdar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	" 7th	" 10th	225 "
4	<i>Akhdar-i-Aalam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	" 6th	" 9th	100 "
5	<i>Akhdar-i-An</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ...	" 3rd	" 6th	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.).
6	<i>Akhdar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	" 6th	" 9th	125 copies.
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 2nd	" 5th	90 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla ...	" 6th & 9th	" 8th & 11th respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.).
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Mir Nusar Ali ...	" 5th	" 8th	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
10	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhdar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fateh Muhammad,	" 8th	" 9th	100 copies.
11	<i>Arya Mittra</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Babu Bhut Nath,	" 5th	" 7th	600 "
12	<i>Berar Mitra</i> ...	Ellichpur,	Marathi ...	Ditto ...	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 2nd	" 5th	105 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13	<i>Berār Samachār</i>	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	Sept. 7th	1879.	250 copies.
14	<i>Bhārat Bandhū</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-English.	Ditto	Tota Ram	Sept. 5th	"	175 "
15	<i>Dabābah Qaisrī</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Bahadur	Sept. 6th	"	183 "
16	<i>Dabābah Sikundri,</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	Sept. 8th	"	365 "
17	<i>Dabtrī Hind</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	Sept. 6th	"	"
18	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Augt. 31st	"	"	"
19	<i>Jalwah Tār</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Sept. 8th	"	"	105 "
20	<i>Kārnamah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Augt. 31st	"	"	250 "
21	<i>Kāshī Patrikā</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Yaqub, Baleshwar Prasad,	"	"	440 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
22	<i>Kavī Vachan Sudhā,</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	Sept. 1st	"	275 copies.
23	<i>Koh-i-Nār</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	Sept. 6th	"	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.).
24	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	1st to 5th	7th to 11th respectively.	400 copies.
25	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi-Das	5th	"	125 "
26	<i>Madras Adhikār</i>	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Ganesh Raghonath	"	"	175 "

27	Mahrar Gazette	...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das ...	...	1st	...	7th	...	100	...
28	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	...	4th	...	"	...	150	...
29	Mihir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	7th	...	"	...	...	...
30	Mitra Bilds	...	Lahore ...	Hindi	Ditto	...	Mokand Ram	...	8th	...	"	...	200	...
31	Muraqa-i-Tahzib	...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	...	Bihari Lal	...	1st	...	"	...	112	...
32	Mutla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	9th	...	"	...	46	...
33	Naiar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	...	1st	...	"	...	100	...
34	Najm-ul-Akhbar	...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Daily	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	1st to 6th	...	"	...	413	...
35	Nar-i-Afshan	...	Ludhlana,	Ditto	Weekly	...	Rev. A. P. Kelso	...	4th	...	"	...	430	...
36	Nar-ul-Anwar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	6th	...	"	...	450	...
37	Oudh Akhbar	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	5th to 11th,	...	"	...	719 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.).	...
38	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	2nd	...	"	...	320 copies.	...
39	Panjab-i-Akhbar	...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	6th	...	"	...	350	...
40	Panjab Punch	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Fateh-ud-din	...	8th	...	"	...	225	...
41	Patiala Akhbar	...	Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	"	...	"	...	250	...
42	Pramod Sindhi	...	Umraoti...	Marathi	Ditto	...	Eshvant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	...	"	...	"	...	150	...
43	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	...	Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	...	Rai Ganeshi Lal	...	4th	...	"	...	85	...
44	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	...	7th	...	"	...	150	...
45	Rafah-i-Am	...	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Divan Chand	...	2nd	...	"	...	620	...
46	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	8th	...	"	...	475	...
47	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ata-ul-la	...	1st	...	"	...	150	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
48	<i>Safar-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Urdu	Weekly	Rev. L. Rajab Ali	Sept. 6th	Sept. 9th	170 copies.
49	<i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali	" 9th	" 11th	250 "
50	<i>Urdu Akbbār</i>	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	" 6th	" "	200 "
51	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustan</i>	Amritsar,	Urdu	Ditto	Umar Din	" "	" 8th	235 "
52	<i>Vit Dharā</i>	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	" 1st	" 6th	155 "

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th September, 1879.

PRIYA DAS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.